MONTHLY PUMPAGE, IN PERCENT OF ANNUAL PUMPAGE GROUND-WATER LEVEL, IN FEET BELOW LAND SURFACE PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN MUNICIPAL PUMPAGE SINCE 1947 356 369 0 0 190 117 0 0 122 146 58 0 0 0 0 0 7,326 GROUND-WATER LEVEL,
IN METRES BELOW
LAND SURFACE Total
122
502
427
0
0
190
117
0
7,326
0
2
8,686 GROUND DEPOSITS Area of stratified unconsolidated deposits in which large with-drawals of ground water may induce movement of the fresh-/salt-water interface, increasing sodium and chloride concentration of the well water

99

Public ground-water supply
Number identifies well (see table). The number is a part of a well-numbering system in which all wells are numbered consecutively within each town

Low-flow partial-record station

Station number is that used to identify low-flow partial-record stations in the national network of hydrologic-data-collection sites of the U.S. Geological Survey

*Transmissivity is the rate at which water of the prevailing kinematic viscosity is transmitted through a unit width of the aquifer under a unit hydraulic gradient (Lohman and others, 1972, p. 13) A few gallons per minute from dug wells in compact, bouldery, silty gravel (till); wells in underlying bedrock yield I to 150 gal/min (0.06 to 9.5 l/s) and have median yield of 8 gal/min (0.5 l/s). Yields of wells in beach and tidal marsh deposits are not estimated

WELLS IN STRATIFIED UNCONSOLIDATED DEPOSITS Yields of wells finished in stratified unconsolidated deposits above the compact, bouldery, silty gravel (till) is based on estimated transmissivity* of the aquifer, assuming proper well construction at a site located by exploratory test drilling. Local variations in hydraulic conductivity and saturated thickness, which determine transmissivity, may result in yields higher than those predicted in some areas and lower in others 0-100 gal/min or 0-6 l/s
sivity less than 1,400 ft²/d or 130 m²/d

100-300 gal/min or 6-19 l/s
sivity 1,400-4,000 ft²/d or 130-370 m²/d HYDROLOGIC INVESTIGATIONS ATLAS HA-560 (SHEET 1 OF 2)